



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 51/04, 51/08, 51/10, G01N 33/60	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/11294 (43) International Publication Date: 11 March 1999 (11.03.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/23711 (22) International Filing Date: 19 December 1997 (19.12.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/919,477 28 August 1997 (28.08.97) US (63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application US 08/919,477 (CIP) Filed on 28 August 1997 (28.08.97) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): IM-MUNOMEDICS, INC. [US/US]; 300 American Road, Morris Plains, NJ 07950 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GOVINDAN, Serengulam, V. [US/US]; 106 Passaic Avenue, Summit, NJ 07901 (US). GRIFFITHS, Gary, L. [GB/US]; 36 Edgehill Avenue, Morristown, NJ 07960 (US). (74) Agents: SAXE, Bernhard, D. et al.; Foley & Lardner, Suite 500, 3000 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20007-5109 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: STABLE RADIOIODINE CONJUGATES AND METHODS FOR THEIR SYNTHESIS (57) Abstract <p>Methods are described for conjugating radioiodinated peptides or carbohydrate structures to proteins with improved yields and qualities of conjugates. In one method, specially designed radioiodinated bifunctional peptides containing nonmetabolizable bonds such as amide bonds are coupled to cell targeting protein. In a second method, radioiodinated nonmetabolizable bifunctional peptides, which also contain aminopolycarboxylates, are coupled to protein. In a third method, radioiodinated bifunctional aminopolycarboxylates are coupled to protein. In a fourth method, a hydrazide-appended protein is coupled to a radioiodinated carbohydrate or a thiolated protein is coupled to a hydrazide-appended and radioiodinated carbohydrate. In a fifth method a monoderivatized cyanuric chloride is used to conjugate thiolated protein. Radioiodinated residualizing protein conjugates made by these methods are particularly stable <i>in vivo</i> and are suitable for radioimmunodetection and radioimmunotherapy.</p>		

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5 STABLE RADIOIODINE CONJUGATES AND
METHODS FOR THEIR SYNTHESIS

Field of the Invention

10 This invention relates to the preparation of reagents used in radioimmunodetection and radioimmunotherapy and specifically to the preparation of radioiodine labeled conjugates having enhanced stability in vivo and enhanced retention at tumor sites.

Background of the Invention

15 Radioiodinated monoclonal antibodies are important for the diagnosis and therapy of cancer as summarized by Goldenberg in *Amer. J. Med.* 94: 297-312 (1993). A number of methods have been developed over the last thirty years to chemically introduce radioiodine into monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies for these uses. Iodine is preferred as a radiolabel in these applications because the chemistry used for radioiodination of protein is relatively easy, radioiodine has useful physical decay characteristics, and isotopes of iodine are commercially available.

20 Among useful iodine isotopes are Iodine-124, which has been used to radiolabel antibodies as described by Pentlow et al., *Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, 37: 1557-62 (1996), and Iodine-125, which has been used for detection using an intraoperative probe as described by Martin et al., *Cancer Investigation*, 14: 560-71 (1996). In the context of using these iodine isotopes, one concern is the long circulation time of radioiodinated antibodies, which leads to high background radiation. The high background problem is compounded by the loss of radioiodine from target cells, when standard radioiodination methods are used. A poor target to non-target ratio of delivered iodine often results from the

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high background and radioiodine loss problems. Accordingly, a principal aim in the art is to improve the target to non-target ratio.

5 Iodine-125 has been proposed for therapy purposes because of its cascade Auger electrons as described by Aronsson et al., *Nuclear Medicine and biology*, 20: 133-44 (1993). Clearly, optimum use of a long-lived [$t_{1/2}$, 60 days] low energy-emitting nuclide demands that intracellular target retention be achieved; which is not
10 possible with conventional radioiodination methods.

Various chemistries have been developed to link iodine to antibodies that target cancer cells. These chemistries have been reviewed by Wilbur, *Bioconjugate Chemistry* 3: 433-70 (1992). The most common linking
15 procedure has been to prepare in situ an electrophilic radioiodine species to react with a functional group on a cell targeting protein. Reagents such as chloramine T and iodogen have been employed to generate electrophilic iodine. A tyrosine group on protein is usually the site
20 of iodination. However, the presence of a harsh oxidant or reductant may lead to structural impairment of a cell targeting protein. For this reason, an alternative approach is to iodinate a small organic molecule and couple the pure iodinated species to the protein. N-Succinimidyl
25 3-(3-iodo-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate (Bolton-Hunter reagent) is an example of the latter category. These and other methods have been reviewed by Wilbur (Id).

A cell targeting protein is a protein that recognizes
30 and binds to the surface of a particular type of cell. An example of a cell targeting protein is an antibody, although any other protein that preferentially binds a cell type can be used.

A major drawback with using the foregoing
35 radioiodination schemes is the phenomenon of in vivo deiodination. As a result of protein internalization and lysosomal processing in vivo, the labelled protein is degraded to small peptides, and its radioiodine is

released from the cell in the form of iodotyrosine or as iodine attached to a low molecular weight peptide fragment. These findings have been reported by Geissler et al., *Cancer Research* 52: 2907-2915 (1992) and Axworthy et al., *J. Nucl. Med.* 30: 793 (1989). Such in vivo removal of radioiodine from target cells has a profound bearing on the use of iodine isotopes for radiodiagnosis and radiotherapy. Discrimination between tumor and non-tumor that is relevant to diagnosis and therapy, and the prolonged retention of isotope on a tumor cell, relevant to radiotherapy, are severely compromised by the occurrence of in vivo deiodination. This is readily appreciated if one considers the 8-day half-life of iodine-131, which is widely used for radioimmunotherapy investigations. If, for example, antibodies radioiodinated with this isotope are metabolized with consequent removal of the isotope from the target cells within the first 24-120 h post-injection of the reagent, the advantage of the lengthy half-life of this isotope for therapy is lost. That is, the useful half-life of this isotope is not exploited in a prolonged tumoricidal effect because of the above-described drawback of conventional radioiodination chemistry.

In contrast to this drawback of conventional chemistry, the action of in vivo deiodinases in releasing iodine in the form of molecular iodine from the cell is less significant to the problem of optimizing the target to non-target ratio of radioisotope accumulation. Workers in this field have attempted to prepare iodinated proteins that do not 'deiodinate' by the action of in vivo deiodinases as reviewed by Wilbur et al., *Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, 30: 216-26 (1989). But these attempts have failed to show improvement in cellular retention of radioiodine. The reason for these failures is that, contrary to what was expected, the metabolic clearance of intact iodotyrosine was more important to clearance of isotope than was the deiodination of tyrosine to liberate radioiodine.

One way to overcome the unacceptably fast release of radioiodine from conjugate is to attach iodine to non-metabolizable carbohydrate and to conjugate the resultant entity to antibodies. After protein catabolism within a tumor cell, the radioiodine remains stably attached to the carbohydrate and thus is trapped inside the cell. These carbohydrate labels, referred to as 'residualizing labels', are exemplified, in the case of antibodies, by Strobel et al., *Arch. Biochem. Biophys* 240: 635-45 (1985) and Ali et al., *Cancer Research (suppl)* 50: 783s-88s (1990). However, these methods, when applied to the labelling of monoclonal antibodies (Mabs), suffer from one or both of the following drawbacks: (1) Very low radiolabeling yields (3-6 %) and (2) formation of aggregates (up to 20%). Low conjugation yield necessitates handling a large amount of radioactive iodine to incorporate sufficient radioactive label in protein. This approach causes a radiation safety concern as well as wastage of most of the unusable radioactivity. As a result, the specific activity achieved by this method suffers. Furthermore, aggregate formation can lead to reduced tumor uptake and will lead to enhanced liver uptake, and thereby impair the effectiveness of the radiolabel method. The full advantage of using residualizing labels for radioimmunodetection and radioimmunotherapy cannot be realized unless progress can be made to limit the twin problems of poor radiolabeling yield and aggregate formation when using carbohydrate-based reagents. Using novel substrates and methodologies to address these issues is another aspect of this invention.

One well known approach to this problem is to label the protein with a radiometal ion such as indium-111 or an isotope of yttrium, using a bifunctional aminopolycarboxylate ligand such as bifunctional EDTA or bifunctional DTPA. These radiolabelled conjugates exhibit prolonged retention of radiometal in tumor as exemplified in vivo animal experiments by Stein et al.,

Cancer Research 55: 3132-39 (1995). That is, radiometal ions chelated to aminopolycarboxylates also behave, in vivo, as residualizing labels. Thus, the problem of residualization generally applies to techniques that use these labels as well.

The prior art has addressed the issue of residualizing iodine labels by using non-metabolizable sugars to which an iodinated group is attached. An iodinated group such as tyramine is reductively coupled to the carbohydrate, so that there is no metabolizable peptide bond between tyramine and the sugar entity. There are two main problems encountered with these prior art methods. These are in the protein-coupling steps. One method, that of Strobel et al. (see above), uses a carbohydrate-adduct derived from lactose, and couples proteins and antibodies to the same by first oxidizing the galactose portion of such adducts with galactose oxidase. Usually poor overall yield (3-6%) is obtained, as described by Stein et al. Cancer Research, 55: 3132-3139, (1995). Furthermore, lactose is an inefficient substrate for galactose oxidase. In examining a number of galactose-containing carbohydrate derivatives for their ability to be oxidized by this enzyme, Avigad et al. (J. Biol. Chem 237: 2736-2743, 1962)), determined that lactose had less than half the affinity of D-galactose for galactose oxidase, and was oxidized fifty times slower compared to galactose. This inefficient step therefore contributes to overall reduced radioisotope incorporation into antibodies.

Another approach involved in coupling to antibodies does not make use of any special property such as the ability of the carbohydrate to be selectively derivatized by an enzyme (such as galactose oxidase oxidation involving galactose moiety), but makes use of cyanuric chloride as the cross-linker to link both the iodinated carbohydrate and protein. This approach has the serious problem of generating protein aggregates.

Cyanuric chloride has been used to form conjugates but unfortunately this reagent contains three reactive chlorines and consequently forms aggregates. Another factor involved in aggregate formation is the presence of multiple amino residues in antibodies that can bind to the residualizing agent and/or coupling reagent, particularly with carbohydrate residualizing agents that couple to protein by reductive amination. Such multiple binding causes aggregates to form, and results in low specific activity of radiolabel in the prepared conjugate mixture. Accordingly, coupling agents are needed that do not cause aggregate formation.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention solves the above-identified problems by providing preparation methods and compositions of iodlatable conjugates useful for labelling a cell targeting protein such as an antibody. To this end, aminopolycarboxylate conjugates are provided that comprise an aminopolycarboxylate, an optionally substituted iodlatable phenyl derivative and a cell targeting protein binding functional group. The inventors realized that this three-part molecule has the necessary components to residualize inside a cell. This 3-part molecule represents a chemical thematic class of useful conjugates that can receive a radioactive iodine atom, covalently couple to protein to form a protein conjugate, and residualize the iodine inside a cell upon administration of the protein conjugate to an animal.

Among this thematic class are bifunctional iodlatable aminopolycarboxylate adducts wherein the iodlatable group is attached to the aminopolycarboxylate unit via a non-metabolizable peptide bond. The adducts are radioiodinated and conjugated to a cell targeting protein such as a monoclonal antibody or antibody fragment, and thereby introduce a residualizing label into biospecific cell targeting protein. The

inventors discovered that these bifunctional adducts have superior properties of high incorporation into protein and high incorporation of residualizing label into target cells.

5 The present invention is further directed to a second thematic chemical class of carbohydrate-based reagents which improve the quality of residualizing label-protein conjugates (with minimal aggregation) and thereby decrease non-target accumulation (especially in liver) of
10 the label in vivo.

 The present invention also is directed toward the ready attachment of residualizing radioiodine label conjugates from both thematic classes to targeting vectors, including proteins such as monoclonal
15 antibodies, fragments and constructs thereof.

 In one embodiment of the first class, nonmetabolizable and radioiodinated peptides are used for labeling proteins so that the radioactivity is residualized in vivo. These specially designed
20 hydrophilic peptides preferably have a molecular weight of more than 500 (i.e. 5 amino acid residues or more). More preferably, the peptide has a molecular weight of between 1000 and 4000 (10 to 40 amino acid residues) although in some cases more than 40 amino acids are
25 acceptable. A hydrophilic peptide in the context used here means that the peptide contains polar amino acid units that are charged, such as aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine and arginine or that are polar, such as serine and threonine. The presence of multiple
30 hydrophilic acid groups from these residues and their nonmetabolizable peptide bonds allow residualization of the radiolabel after protein catabolism by lysosomes. Most preferred in this context are acidic amino acid residues such as aspartic acid.

35 D-amino acids comprise the peptide between the site of attachment of the peptide to a cell targeting protein and a radioactive iodine that is bound to a tyrosine or tyramine. Most particularly, within this region, no two

adjacent amino acids are L-amino acids. Glycine in this context is an L-amino acid. By using D-amino acids in this way, the peptide bonds that connect the radioactive iodine to the protein cannot be hydrolyzed in a lysosome.

5 In another embodiment, a bifunctional aminopolycarboxylate system containing an iodlatable group is prepared by first synthesizing a peptide unit consisting of two differentially protected amino groups and unnatural D-amino acid units in the peptide mer.

10 Sequential elaboration of the amino groups by adding an aminopolycarboxylate unit and then adding a protein cross linker completes the synthesis of the bifunctional aminocarboxylate. The peptide contains one or more

15 unnatural D-tyrosine units. The amino acid units of the peptide are attached via non-metabolizable amide bonds. The protein-binding group can be an amino residue (for site-specific attachments to oxidized carbohydrate of MABs), an imidate or isothiocyanate (attachable to lysine groups of proteins), maleimide, bromo- or iodoacetamide

20 residue (specific to thiols on Mabs) and the like. The number of amino acid units in the peptide is two to ten, preferably three, of which at least one is D-tyrosine. The amino acid(s) immediately following the last D-tyrosine unit, and which are used to introduce protein-

25 binding cross-linkers, can be natural L-amino acids. The aminopolycarboxylate unit can be iminodiacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid), DTPA (diethylenetriaminetetraacetic acid), TTHA (triethylenetetraminehexaacetic acid), DOTA (1,4,7,10-

30 tetraaza cyclododecane N,N',N'',N'''-tetraacetic acid) or various backbone-substituted versions thereof, such as, for example, isothiocyanatobenzyl-EDTA/DTPA/TTHA/DOTA, among numerous other aminopolycarboxylates and their derivatives which can be readily envisaged.

35 In yet another embodiment, the bifunctional iodlatable aminopolycarboxylate is derived by attaching a tyramine group and an protein-binding group to the aminopolycarboxylate. No protease-susceptible bond is

involved in these structures. Alternatively, aminopolycarboxylates, backbone-substituted with a cell targeting protein-binding unit, are converted to corresponding dianhydrides which are then reacted with D-tyrosine to obtain an entity that contains two D-tyrosine residues. Since the amide bond(s) between the bifunctional aminopolycarboxylate and D-tyrosine will not be recognized by proteases, these constitute a different version of residualizing iodine labels.

One key feature of these three embodiments is that the iodinated D-tyrosine moiety will be resistant toward deiodinases. This possibility is described by Dumas et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 293: 36-47 (1973).

In another embodiment, an aminopolycarboxylate is linked to a phenyl derivative by a first linker that forms a non-metabolizable bond, i.e. a bond that is not readily hydrolyzed within a lysosome. The phenyl derivative advantageously is derivatized with at least one radioactive iodine. This derivative also may be derivatized with another residue such as a methoxy or hydroxy group that enhances substrate reactivity to radioiodination.

The phenyl derivative is additionally attached to a second linker at a para position to the first linker attachment. This second attachment occurs through a non-metabolizable bond such as an amide or thiourea. The second linker preferably is a lysine amino acid residue wherein the epsilon nitrogen forms a thiourea linkage with the phenyl derivative. Many alternate linking units such as benzyl, alkyl, acyl, isocyanato and isothiocyanato can be substituted onto an epsilon-lysine group.

The second linker has a moiety which can bind to a residue on a cell targeting protein. Examples of such moieties are maleimides, thioisocyanate, isocyanate, halogenated methylene, amine and carboxyl. Examples of cell targeting protein residues for coupling to are amine, carboxyl and sulfhydryl. Carbodiimide preferably

is used to couple a carboxyl to an amine. Most preferred is a second linker having a maleimide moiety which binds to a sulfhydryl residue of a cell targeting protein.

5 In an embodiment of the second class of carbohydrate-based residualizing labels, a disaccharide is used that contains a galactose unit and that can be oxidized readily with galactose oxidase. This embodiment is exemplified by a preparation derived from melibiose. Another example is provided wherein the carbohydrate-
10 based residualizing label is prepared which already contains an protein-binding group. Yet another aspect in this regard involves using hydrazide-appended antibodies for reaction with iodinated and derivatized carbohydrate.

15 In another embodiment of the second class, a radioiodinated carbohydrate is allowed to react with a cyanuric chloride derivative which in turn is already derivatized to possess protein-binding moiety.

Methods of the invention provide greater efficiencies of protein labeling with residualizing iodine labels. The
20 methods also provide higher quality stable radioiodine protein conjugate preparations having a low aggregate content. Other objects and advantages will become apparent from the following detailed description.

Detailed Description

25 The present invention solves the problems of poor labeling efficiency and poor residualizing with two chemical themes. The first chemical theme is the linking of an aminopolycarboxylate to a phenyl derivative via a bond that is stable to lysosomal enzymes. This theme is
30 detailed first. The second chemical theme is a stable oxidized disaccharide adduct that comprises an oxidized disaccharide of a galactose having at least one carbonyl group and a D-tyrosine or tyramine. The oxidized disaccharides of the second theme are discussed
35 subsequently.

In advantageous embodiments of the first thematic class of conjugates, an aminopolycarboxylate is linked directly via a lysine to one or more other amino acids, that comprise a derivatized phenyl moiety, such as tyrosine. In other advantageous embodiments, the derivatized phenyl moiety is linked directly to the aminopolycarboxylate and a lysine is in turn, linked to the phenyl moiety. Most preferred is an epsilon-(4-p-thioureyalbenzyl) linkage between the lysine and the phenyl derivative.

Applicants surprisingly discovered that aminopolycarboxylate-peptide conjugates in accordance with this theme and that comprise at least two peptide-protein binding moieties, can incorporate into protein at a high level to yield superior performance *in vivo*. Protein conjugate preparations made from conjugates having two peptide-maleimido residues exhibited no visible precipitation. Furthermore these protein conjugates showed much greater residualization in tumor dosimetry studies, compared with protein conjugates that were labelled with residues from only one peptide-maleimido moiety.

Protein conjugates according to this chemical theme are made and used after incorporation of radioiodine such that upon catabolism of the protein conjugate within a cell, the radioiodine is not released. Preferred conjugates for labeling a targeting protein to form a protein conjugate do not contain a D-amino acid. Most preferred is epsilon-(4-p-thioureyalbenzyl)-DTPA-lysine. This preferred conjugate residualizes after entry of its protein conjugate form into a cell because this conjugate contains an amino polycarboxylate and a phenyl derivative and because the linkage to the epsilon nitrogen of L-lysine is non-metabolizable.

In other preferred embodiments the conjugate benzene ring is substituted with at least one hydroxy or methoxy residue. This substitution allows greater efficiency of iodination. The free amino group of the lysine

preferably is derivatized to a maleimide residue and this residue preferably reacts with a protein cysteine.

Another preferred embodiment is a cross-linking moiety that further incorporates an iodlatable moiety between a polyaminocarboxylate functionality and a protein-reactive group. This embodiment utilizes a non-metabolizable amide bond between the polyaminocarboxylate and preferably has a maleimido residue to couple the conjugate to a protein. For this embodiment, the first linking unit is further attached to a radioiodlatable moiety having electrophilic reactivity by virtue of one or two substituted groups on an aromatic ring system. Hydroxy or methoxy residues are preferred to modulate the electrophilic reactivity of the ring system, although alternative residues are known. The aromatic ring system preferably is a benzene ring.

The aromatic ring system moiety is attached to a cell targeting protein to form a protein conjugate through a second linker having a protein-reactive group. The first linker is stable to proteolytic digestion and preferably comprises D-amino acid(s). The second linker functions to link the residualizing label to the binding protein long enough for the complex of binding protein and residualizing label to enter a target cell and enter lysosomes in the cell. Accordingly, the second linker optionally can comprise a digestible peptide sequence of L-amino acids.

One category of conjugates for labeling protein according to the first theme is a new class of peptide-based residualizing conjugates. These residualizing conjugates address problems encountered in the use of carbohydrate-based iodine labels.

The use of peptide-based residualizing conjugates involves peptides consisting of one or more unnatural D-tyrosine units that are bonded to other unnatural amino acids. These peptides preferably contain hydrophilic amino acids such as D-aspartic acid and D-glutamic acid units for increased hydrophilicity, and are of at least

5 amino acid residues in size. The amino terminal residue of these peptides can be an L- or D-amino acid, provided that if an L-amino acid, it is not directly attached to a tyrosine, and can be attached to a protein-binding cross linker for later attachment to an protein. Once radioiodinated and coupled to protein, the iodinated peptide unit is residualized within a cell lysosome after attachment to a cell surface via binding and processing of the associated protein. The presence of non-metabolizable amide bonds, hydrophilic amino acid residues such as charged aspartic acid residues and glutamic acid residues, and a size greater than 4 amino acid residues collectively enable such residualization. Most preferred in this context is the use of aspartic acid residues for the peptide.

The conjugate's structure can be varied by using D-lysine at the peptide carboxyl terminus. This variation provides an ϵ -amine group for attaching an aminopolycarboxylate such as nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA), diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), triethylenetetraminehexaacetic acid (TTHA), 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-N,N',N'',N'''-tetraacetic acid (DOTA), 1,4,7-triazacyclononane-N,N',N''-triacetic acid (NOTA) and the like, as well as carboxyl or backbone derivatives thereof. In this embodiment, the ϵ -amine at the carboxyl end and the amine at the amine terminus are differentially protected for attaching an amino-polycarboxylate and a cross-linker at designated loci. In this variation of the invention, D-aspartic acids in the peptide are optionally substituted with other amino acids. Yet another variation is the rational design of aminopolycarboxylate systems which contain a radioiodinatable group such as tyramine as well as a protein-binding moiety.

Products of the present invention deal with structural aspects which confer enhanced stability after the protein is internalized and processed. It is this protein processing that leads to diminished retention of

radioiodine in tumor, which is exacerbated with internalizing antibodies. Our invention addresses this issue by the design of a non-metabolizable peptide template which is also attached to aminopolycarboxylate and an iodinated entity. By attaching polar groups such as DTPA to D-lysine which in turn is attached to D-tyrosine which is coupled to a protein binding moiety, the invention ensures that the entire piece of aminocarboxylate-D-lysine-[I-125]-D-tyrosine portion will be trapped in lysosomes, after protein processing, by virtue of the presence of protease-resistant peptide bonds, hydrophilic nature and the size. This is in contrast to iodotyrosine, the catabolite of conventionally radioiodinated protein, which readily escapes from the lysosomes and causes reduced radioactivity retention at the tumor sites.

The second chemical theme that allows residualization of radioiodine is a stable oxidized disaccharide adduct that comprises an oxidized disaccharide of a galactose with at least one carbonyl group and a D-tyrosine or tyramine. Applicants have found that this second chemical theme, like the first theme, provides an adduct that can be labeled with a radioactive iodine atom such that the radioactive form of the adduct residualizes in a cell.

Prior art methods of using oxidized carbohydrates to residualize a radioactive atom inside a cell often led to aggregation of the labelled protein conjugate. Protein-carbohydrate conjugates made using adducts in accordance with the second theme avoid aggregate formation by two strategies.

In the first strategy the galactose-containing carbohydrate-tyramine (or D-tyrosine) adduct additionally contains melibiose and is oxidized by galactose oxidase. The affinity of melibiose for galactose oxidase is five times as high as that of galactose and ten-times as high compared to the affinity of lactose for galactose oxidase. Furthermore, melibiose is oxidized at a rate

comparable to galactose. Consequently, including melibiose in the carbohydrate-tyramine (or D-tyrosine) adduct enhances the overall process yield obtained in the oxidation step. Overall incorporations of 18.7-20.7% (see Example-9) have been achieved for the radioiodination of protein using radioiodinated and oxidized (oxidation using galactose oxidase) dimelibiitoltyramine of the present invention. These incorporations are five-to-ten fold higher than yields observed in the radioiodination of the same protein, using radioiodinated and oxidized dilactitoltyramine.

A particularly preferred conjugate in accordance with the second theme is dimelibiitoltyramine, which is oxidized readily by galactose oxidase. An additional invention in this context involves the use of hydrazide-appended antibodies which results in enhanced yield from the step of reductive coupling of carbohydrate addend to proteins.

The second strategy to improve performance with oxidized carbohydrates of the invention is to employ cyanuric chloride to couple the conjugates with target protein such as antibody to make protein conjugates. Cyanuric chloride is used two ways: (1) by introducing one, or a limited number of more reactive hydrazide residues into an protein that reacts preferentially with the coupling reagent, instead of the more numerous protein primary amine residues; and (2) by using cyanuric dichloride derivatives to couple protein to residualizing conjugate. As used in the invention, monosubstituted cyanuric chloride, prepared under non-aqueous conditions, carries a thiol-reactive entity such as maleimide, and is used for coupling to thiolated protein. The second chlorine of this cyanuric dichloride is used to react with a phenolic hydroxyl group, such as that from a tyramine residue, while the thiol group of thiolated protein reacts with maleimide group in a subsequent step. The third chlorine is unreactive, and is not a factor.

Aggregate formation is therefore minimized and specific activity of the prepared conjugates is improved.

Conjugates in accordance with both chemical themes are attached to a cell targeting protein via a functional group that can form a covalent bond with the protein. A protein functional group in this context may react with a carboxyl, amino, hydroxyl or sulfhydryl group of the protein. Most preferred is a conjugate that comprises a maleimide and an antibody protein that comprises a sulfhydryl cysteine residue.

According to one aspect of the invention a radioisotope of iodine is attached in a non-metabolizable manner to a substrate. The iodine then becomes trapped within the acidic environment of lysosomes after protein catabolism. The consequent prolonged retention of radioiodine within a target cell such as a tumor cell facilitates target organ dosimetry and enhanced target to non-target discrimination. In the context of tumor targeting this enhancement allows more effective radiodiagnosis and radiotherapy.

Definitions

In the description that follows, a number of terms are utilized extensively. Definitions are provided here to facilitate understanding of the invention.

Phosphate buffer. As used herein, "phosphate buffer" refers to an aqueous solution of 0.1 M sodium phosphate that is adjusted to a pH between 6.0 and 7.5.

Iodinatable Phenyl Derivative. As used herein, an "iodinatable phenyl derivative" is a benzene ring bearing an election-donating substituent that activates it towards substitution by electrophilic iodinating reagents. Suitable such substituents include, e.g., hydroxyl, alkoxyl, and amine groups. Iodinatable phenyl derivatives include, e.g., tyrosine, tyramine, and other phenolic compounds, anilines, anisoles, and the like.

Conjugate. As used herein, a "conjugate" refers to a protein labeling molecule according to either chemical

theme one or theme two. A conjugate is covalently attached to a cell targeting protein covalently and radioiodine is incorporated into the conjugate before formation of the protein conjugate. A protein conjugate residualizes upon cell entry and degradation of the protein portion of the protein conjugate.

Cell Targeting Protein. As used herein, a "cell targeting protein" is a protein that has an affinity for a desired type of cell. This protein typically will bind to the surface of a targeted cell with a high affinity, ie. at least ten times as well compared to a non-targeted cell. The cell targeting protein is covalently coupled with a conjugate of the invention to form a protein conjugate. In many cases, the cell targeting protein is an antibody, although other proteins, for example, lectins, and peptide hormones can be used.

Antibody. As used herein, "antibody" is one version of a cell targeting protein, and includes monoclonal antibodies, such as murine, chimeric, humanized or human antibodies, as well as antigen-binding fragments thereof. Such fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab)₂, and F(ab')₂, which lack the Fc fragment of an intact antibody. Such fragments also include isolated fragments consisting of the light chain variable region, "Fv" fragments consisting of the variable regions of the heavy and light chains, (sFv')₂ fragments (see, for example: Tai et al., *Cancer Research Supplement*, 55:5983-5989, 1995), and recombinant single chain polypeptide molecules in which light and heavy variable regions are connected by a peptide linker.

Protein Conjugate. As used herein, a "protein conjugate", also referred to as a "cell targeting protein conjugate", is a molecule comprising at least one residualizing conjugate and a cell targeting protein. A complete cell targeting protein conjugate that contains at least one radioiodine atom retains the immunoreactivity of the targeting protein, eg. antibody wherein the antibody moiety has roughly the same, or only

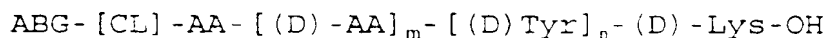
slightly reduced, ability to bind antigen after conjugation compared to binding before conjugation with the residualizing conjugate.

Residualizing conjugate. "Residualizing conjugate" as used herein is a radiolabeled conjugate according to either theme one or theme two that is covalently attached to protein and has been designed to remain entrapped within lysosomes or another subcellular compartment following degradation of the carrier protein. Generally, residualizing conjugates are synthesized from molecules which themselves are not readily degraded in lysosomes. In general, these tracers have been radioactive carbohydrates or metal chelates of aminopolycarboxylates such as DTPA.

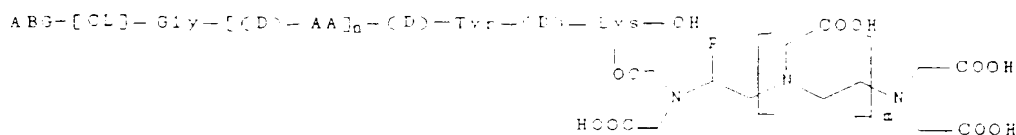
Any non-metabolizable carbohydrate is suitable for the present invention. Dimelibiotoltyramine (DMT) and melibiotoltyramine (MT) are some examples in this category. Bifunctional DTPA (or EDTA), either alone or as a D-tyrosine appended substrate, exemplifies the category of aminopolycarboxylates.

Aggregate. As used herein, an "aggregate" is a molecular complex comprising at least one extra polypeptide in addition to the desired protein conjugate. The extra polypeptide is coupled directly or indirectly to the protein conjugate by covalent means. Examples of aggregates are dimers, trimers and other multimers of an antibody protein. Macromolecular complexes comprised of more than one residualizing label per antibody can be considered aggregates if by virtue of excessive labeling of antibody by residualizing label, the antibody binding activity is compromised. But the labeling of a cell targeting protein by multiple residualizing labels is often desired as a means to increase the specific radioactivity of the prepared antibody conjugate.

Four embodiments of the first chemical theme that utilize the present invention are shown in SCHEMES I - IV below. Three embodiments of the second chemical theme are shown in SCHEMES V - VII below.

SCHEME I

Where m and n are each integers and $m+n=4-40$, AA represents an amino acid, D denotes a D-amino acid, CL is a cross linker and ABG is an antibody-binding group. The design of a peptide containing one or more D-tyrosine residues, one or more hydrophilic amino acids such as D-aspartic acid and other amino acids is achieved by using a resin. The Fmoc protected first amino acid (optionally shown as D-lysine) is anchored via its carboxyl end to a resin support such as from a chlorotrityl-chloride resin. The peptide is elaborated by sequential addition of amino acids, each amine is protected by a Fmoc group and the carboxylic acid is activated. After forming each amide bond, the Fmoc group is removed. This removal allows coupling to the next carboxyl-activated Fmoc-protected D-amino acid. The assembly of peptides is thus a straightforward procedure. After liberating the final peptide from the solid support, the amine terminus is attached to a suitable heterobifunctional or homobifunctional cross-linker. Many of these cross-linkers are commercially available. One or more hydrophilic amino acids such as aspartic acid are introduced to increase the hydrophilicity of the peptide. The peptide thus formed has a minimum size of 5 amino acids. A metabolically stable D-tyrosine-containing hydrophilic peptide made in accordance with the invention is useful as a residualizing iodine label.

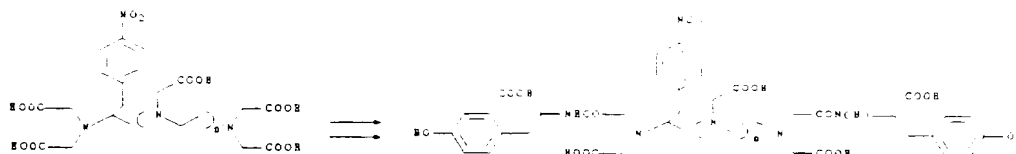
SCHEME II

A variant of the above theme is to prepare a peptide that contains a D-lysine at its carboxyl terminus and attach the ϵ -amino group of this lysine to an aminopolycarboxylate such as, for example, EDTA, DTPA, and the like. In the general structure shown in SCHEME II, m is an integer having a value of 0, 1 or 2. In the peptide portion, the letter D denotes D amino acid, AA stands for amino acid and n is an integer of from 2 to 40. The amine terminus, shown here as glycine, is attached to a cross-linker CL which terminates in an antibody-binding group ABG. The latter can be any protein binding group such as a maleimide, haloacetamide, isothiocyanate, succinimide ester, imidate ester, and the like. Substituent R in the aminopolycarboxylate is hydrogen or a group such as 4-isothiocyanatobenzyl to which the peptide portion is attachable. The mode of attachment of DTPA, for example, is via an amide bond (as shown in the structure above) by reaction of the ϵ -amine of D-lysine with DTPA dianhydride, or via an isothioureia bonding to isothiocyanatobenzyl DTPA (with the peptide attached to R). It is known from the work of Franano et al., *Nucl. Med. Biol.* 21: 1023-34 (1994) and others that the amide bond or isothioureia bond between DTPA and ϵ -amine of lysine is inert (nonmetabolizable) in the lysosomes. It is also known that antibodies radiometallated by, for example, indium or yttrium via an aminopolycarboxylate such as DTPA as a metal chelator are residualized. This phenomenon, documented by Stein et al. (see above) and others, is due to the hydrophilic nature of the metal chelate as well as its charge and molecular weight, which all contribute to residualization in a lysosomal compartment. This invention uses aminopolycarboxylate on an iodlatable and nonmetabolizable peptide template as one method of producing residualizing iodine label. To this end, D-lysine, which is coupled to an aminopolycarboxylate, is elaborated on the amino end by attaching a D-tyrosine, thus producing a totally inert adduct, which when iodinated and attached to antibodies

via a cross-linker at the amine terminus of the said peptide, results in a residualizing radioiodine. When radioiodinated and coupled to a lymphoma antibody LL2 the product resembles the same antibody labeled with indium-111 in terms of retention to a lymphoma cell line in vitro, and an enhanced retention compared to the same antibody which is conventionally radioiodinated (see Example-5).

Peptides of this category can be readily synthesized on a solid support, either manually or using an automated peptide synthesizer. The number of amino acid units can be 2-40, with the provision that the DTPA anchoring amino acid is D-lysine or D-arginine or D-ornithine, and that this amino acid is directly attached to a D-tyrosine. When the peptide contains multiple D-tyrosines (which is useful for enhancing specific activities), each tyrosine is attached to D-amino acids. The amine terminus of the peptide can be glycine or an L or D amino acid, and is attached to a cross-linker for coupling to antibodies.

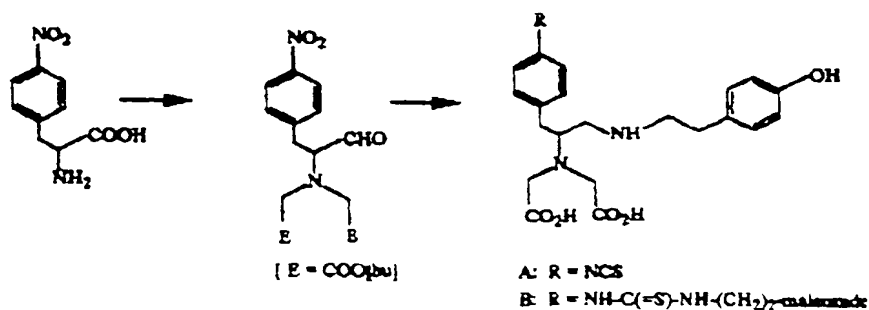
SCHEME III



In the reaction sequence shown in SCHEME III, a substituted aminopolycarboxylate such as DTPA is used to couple radioiodine to antibody. A backbone-substituted DTPA such as 4-nitrobenzyl DTPA (structure on left in SCHEME III where $n=0,1,2$) is a logical starting point for the synthesis. A dianhydride is prepared from nitrobenzyl DTPA, and is opened with D-tyrosine under basic non-aqueous conditions in DMSO or DMF. The nitrobenzyl group in this substrate easily is converted

to an isothiocyanatobenzyl group in a 2-step process of catalytic hydrogenation and reaction with thiophosgene (product structure not shown). This substrate is first radioiodinated and then coupled to antibody between pH 8-9. Although exemplified by a bifunctional DTPA as the starting material, the method is applicable to the use of bifunctional EDTA or bifunctional TTHA as a starting material.

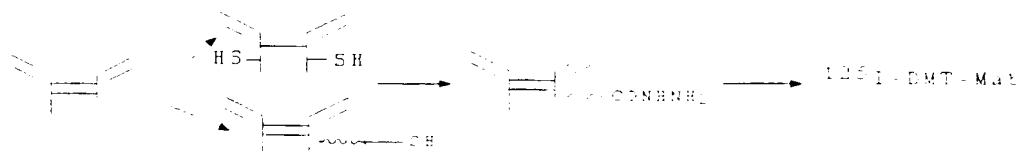
SCHEME IV



In another approach, a tyramine and a cell targeting protein-binding moiety form part of the aminopolycarboxylate structural unit. This is illustrated by the bifunctional structures N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-N'-[2-(p-hydroxy-phenyl)ethyl]-2-[p-isothiocyanatobenzyl]ethylenediamines A and B of the reaction scheme shown. Briefly, the synthesis involves elaborating 4-nitrophenylalanine by first reducing the carboxyl group to alcohol by, for example, using borane as a reducing agent, followed by dialkylation, and oxidation of the alcohol group to an aldehyde via Sloan oxidation with oxalyl chloride in DMSO followed by reductive coupling to tyramine, and finally converting the nitrobenzyl group to an isothiocyanatobenzyl group. These residues are first radioiodinated and then coupled

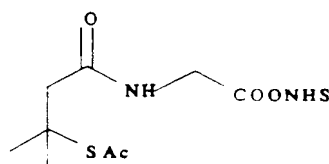
to antibody lysine groups or to thiolated antibodies. The presence of the basic amino groups and the carboxylic acid groups in the prepared conjugate aids residualization within the acidic lysosome environment.

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SCHEME V

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In the reaction sequence shown in SCHEME V, one or more thiol groups are introduced into a cell targeting protein such as a monoclonal antibody (Mab) by one of two illustrative methods. In the first, a disulfide bond reducing agent, such as dithiothreitol (DTT), effects either partial or complete cleavage of heavy chain disulfide bonds. Alternatively, one or more thiol groups

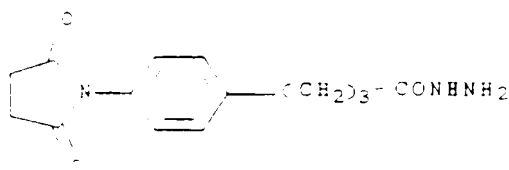


(1)

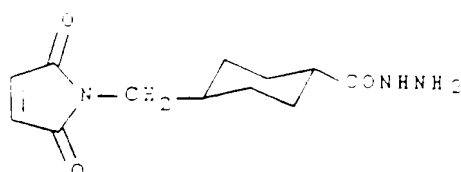
15

are introduced with a linker. A protected tertiary thiol is preferred, such as a succinimidyl 2-[N-(3'-methyl-3'-thioacetyl)butamidyl]acetate (1), the thioester of which is then cleaved with hydroxylamine as described by Govindan et al. in *Bioconjugate Chemistry*, 7:290-297, 1996.

The resultant thiolated antibody is linked to a hydrazide using a maleimide/hydrazide conjugate, e.g., 4-[4'-(N-maleimidyl)-phenyl]butyrylhydrazide (MPBH, 2) or 4-(N-maleimidylmethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxyhydrazide (M₂C₃H, 3).

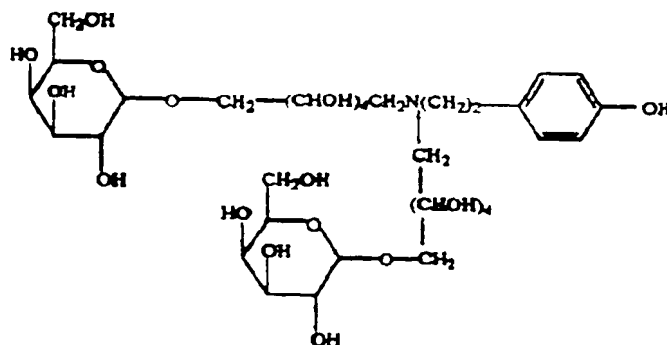


(2)



(3)

Finally, the hydrazide is coupled to a radiolabeled, carbohydrate, e.g., dimelibitol tyramine (DMT, 4) that has been oxidized, for example by enzymatic reaction with galactose oxidase.

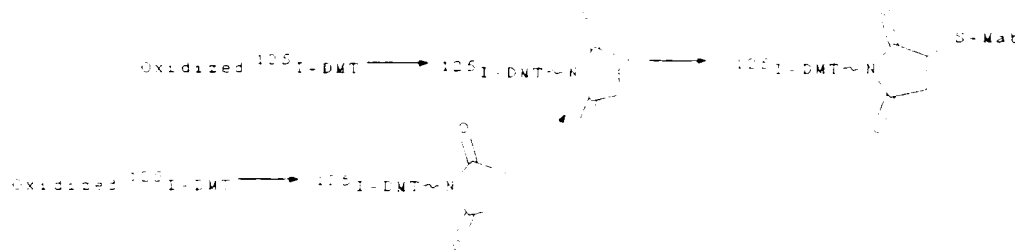


(4)

This oxidized carbohydrate optionally is further stabilized by a reductive amination reaction to form radioiodinated DMT-Mab-conjugate.

One advantage of the present invention is that, in contrast to Schiff base adducts of oxidized carbohydrates formed from simple primary amines such as those from lysine, the hydrazone conjugates according to the present invention do not require reduction of the imine (hydrazone) function for stabilization. Hydrazones are resistant to hydrolysis under physiological conditions, while Schiff bases are much more easily hydrolyzed.

SCHEME VI



In the reaction sequence shown in SCHEME VI, an oxidized carbohydrate, e.g., DMT, couples with a maleimide/hydrazide conjugate, e.g., MPBH (2) or M_2C_2H (3) to form a maleimide dimelibiitoltyramine. A maleimide group is alternatively introduced by first reductively coupling 2-aminoethylcarbamate to oxidized dimelibiitoltyramine or oxidized melibiitoltyramine, followed by deprotection of the remaining primary amino group and its further conversion to maleimide. The tyramine residue is iodinated either before or after this reaction. One or more thiol groups are introduced to a cell targeting protein by one of two methods as described above. Finally, the maleimide is coupled to the antibody to form a stable radiolabeled DMT-antibody conjugate.

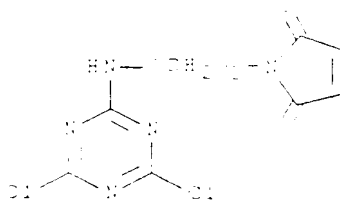
Oxidation with a periodate such as sodium or potassium periodate can create aldehyde functionalities

on the carbohydrate, although conjugates containing two or more keto or hydroxyl groups attached to adjacent carbon atoms tend to cleave between these two carbons. Periodate oxidation can cause extensive isomerization and even decomposition of a carbohydrate chain. For these reasons it is preferred to oxidize carbohydrate with an enzyme such as galactose oxidase, which can introduce one aldehyde functionality into the carbohydrate without causing other structural changes.

SCHEME VII



The reaction sequence of SCHEME VII shows coupling of radiolabelled tyramine carbohydrate, such as DMT (4), or MT with a substituted cyanuric chloride (CC) via displacement of a chlorine on the cyanuric dichloride. The first chlorine of cyanuric chloride is very reactive, the second chlorine of monosubstituted CC is somewhat less reactive, while the remaining chlorine in the disubstituted CC is relatively unreactive. According to one advantageous embodiment, a monosubstituted CC is prepared under non-aqueous conditions, from equimolar quantities of CC and a maleimide-containing amine, e.g. monosubstituted CC analog (CC analog 5, below).



(5)

From the monosubstituted CC depicted above, only one chlorine is readily available for reaction with a radioiodinated carbohydrate such as I-125-DMT. Furthermore, the maleimide group, being thiol-reactive, can couple subsequently to a thiolated antibody. The high reactivity of thiol toward maleimide obviates low yield and aggregation problems that result from protracted reaction of antibody amine with DMT-derivatized CC.

Although an Iodine-125 (I-125) radioisotope exemplifies the embodiments shown in SCHEME I-VII, the methods of the present invention are applicable to any iodine isotope. I-123 is especially preferred for use in tumor imaging, Iodine-131 (I-131) is especially preferred for use in tumor therapy and I-125 is preferred for short-range detection of tumor margins, e.g. for intraoperative, intravascular or endoscopic procedures.

The incorporation of radioiodine into a peptide or carbohydrate of the present invention is carried out by an electrophilic substitution reaction. This reaction is fast and allows coupling in dilute solutions of radioiodine. The reaction generally requires oxidation of iodine ions to produce an electrophilic radioiodination reagent. Methods for oxidizing halide ions are well known in the art and are described by Wilbur (see above). Although the invention exemplifies sodium iodide/iodogen combinations, the method is not limited to this reagent combination.

Reactions of substituted cyanuric dichloride are preferably carried out at neutral pH. Neutral pH is defined as a pH between pH 4.5 and pH 9.5. A neutral pH between pH 6 and pH 8 is especially preferred for the invention.

Many different kinds of maleimide-hydrazides are known or can be made by the skilled artisan and are suitable for the present invention. Especially preferred are the two maleimide-hydrazides (2) and (3) shown above. Other maleimide-hydrazides can be synthesized from a

maleimido N-hydroxy-succinimide ester. Representative maleimido-esters useful for this purpose are: 3-maleimidobenzoic acid N-hydroxy-succinimide ester, β -maleimidobutyric acid N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, ϵ -maleimidocaproic acid N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)-cyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid N-hydroxy-succinimide ester, 4-(N-maleimidomethyl-cyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid 3-sulfo-N-hydroxy-succinimide ester and β -maleimidopropionic acid N-hydroxysuccinimide ester.

Any antibody that is specific for a tumor cell surface marker is useful for the present invention. This antibody preferably has an affinity for a particular cell type that allows antibody targeting to deliver radioiodine for tumor imaging or for tumor therapy. Particularly preferred are internalizing pancarcinoma antibodies such as RS7 as described by Stein et al., *Cancer Res.* 50: 1330-36 (1990), internalizing lymphoma antibodies such as LL2 as described by Pawlak-Byczkowska et al., *Cancer Res.* 49: 4568-77 (1989) and anti-carcinoembryonic antigen antibodies such as Immu-14 as described by Hansen et al., *Cancer* 71: 3478-85 (1993). All three references are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Also preferred are chimeric, humanized and human versions of antibodies and antibody fragments.

The present method is particularly well suited for coupling sulfhydryl-containing monovalent antibody fragments, e.g., Fab-SH or Fab'-SH, since they can be generated by reductive cleavage of divalent F(ab)₂ or F(ab')₂ fragments with an appropriate conventional disulfide reducing agent, e.g., cysteine, dithiothreitol, 2-mercaptoethanol, dithionite and the like. Reduction preferably is effected at pH 5.5-9.5, preferably 6.0-6.8, more preferably 6.1-6.4, e.g., in citrate, acetate or phosphate buffer, and advantageously under an inert gas atmosphere. Reduction is faster at higher pH, but reoxidation is also faster. An optimal pH is selected wherein reduction is reasonably rapid, but reoxidation,

including the formation of mixed disulfides with thiol reducing agents, is negligible. Care must be taken to reduce primarily interchain disulfide bonds within immunoglobulin proteins. The reducing conditions must be optimized for each individual case.

Cleavage of divalent antibody fragments can be monitored by, for example, size exclusion HPLC, to adjust conditions so that Fab or Fab' fragments are produced to an optimum extent, while minimizing light-heavy chain cleavage. Eluate from a sizing gel column can be used directly or, alternatively, the Fab-SH or Fab'-SH solution can be kept at low temperature, e.g., in the refrigerator, for several days to several weeks, preferably at a pH of 3.5-5.5, more preferably at pH 4.5-5.0, and advantageously under an inert gas atmosphere, e.g., nitrogen or argon.

Optimum reaction conditions of time, temperature, ionic strength, pH and the like suitable for the coupling reactions of SCHEME 1, 2 and 3 can be determined by a minimum of experimentation. In fact, one principal advantage of the present invention is that the coupling reactions with maleimide and with substituted cyanuric dichloride can take place easily at neutral pH. Reaction temperature and ionic strength are likewise not critical. An important consideration is that non-extreme reaction conditions be chosen which will not denature the specific antibody used.

The invention is described further below by reference to illustrative examples.

30

EXAMPLES

Examples 1 through 10 are embodiments of the first chemical theme of linking an aminopolycarboxylate to a phenyl derivative via a bond that is stable to lysosomal enzymes. Examples 11-18 are embodiments of the second chemical theme of oxidized disaccharide adducts that

35

comprise an oxidized disaccharide of a galactose having at least one carbonyl group and a D-tyrosine or tyramine.

Example 1. Preparation of (BOC)Gly-D-Tyr(O-t but)-D-Lys-OH

5 Fmoc-D-Lysine(Aloc) [0.325 g; 0.72 mmol] is dissolved in 5 ml of anhydrous dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), and mixed with 0.55 ml of diisopropylethylamine (DIEA). The solution is then added to 0.5 g of 2-chlorotriethyl chloride resin in a 20 ml vial and the contents shaken
10 vigorously for 18 h. The reddish slurry is placed in a column assembly fitted with a frit and a 3-way stopcock which can be used to either bubble nitrogen through the slurry for mixing purposes or for draining solution off the column and leaving the resin on the column. The
15 solution is drained off, and the resin is washed with 3x 40 ml of CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH:DIEA (17:2:1), 3x 40 ml of CH_2Cl_2 , 2x 40 ml of DMF, 2x 40 ml of CH_2Cl_2 , and 2x 40 ml of MeOH. The resin is dried under a flow of nitrogen. The Fmoc group is cleaved by adding 40 ml of 5% piperidine in 1:1
20 (v/v) CH_2Cl_2 -DMF for 10 minutes, draining the solution off, and continuing cleavage with 20% piperidine in CH_2Cl_2 -DMF for 15 minutes. This is followed by a wash cycle with 40 ml DMF, 40 ml isopropanol (IPA), 40 ml NMP (N-methylpyrrolidone), 40 ml IPA and 4x40 ml NMP. The
25 resin is then reacted with 1.8 mmol of activated Fmoc-D-tyrosine(O-t but) for 40 minutes. The activation is carried out using 0.827 g (1.8 mmol) of Fmoc-D-tyr(O-t but), 0.269 g of HOBT in 4 ml of NMP, adding to the clear solution 0.31 ml of diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC), and
30 keeping at ambient temperature for 20 minutes. After this period, 3.6 mmol (0.62 ml) of DIEA is added, and the reaction is continued for 25 minutes. The wash sequence, following Fmoc cleavage and subsequent wash sequence, are as described above. A second coupling using activated
35 BOC-glycine (derived from 0.376 g or 3 mmol of Boc-glycine) is carried out in an analogous manner. The Aloc group is removed using a solution of 0.1547 g of tetrakis

(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 (40 ml): AcOH (2 ml) and DIEA (5 ml), followed by the addition of 5 ml of tributyltinhydride. After the usual wash sequence, the peptide is cleaved from the resin with 10 ml of acetic acid-trifluoroethanol- CH_2Cl_2 (1:1:8 v/v). The cleaved peptide solution is concentrated to 0.25 g of the title conjugate (gummy product). The product exhibits a single peak with a retention time of 7.10 min. on analytical reverse phase HPLC. Electrospray mass spectrum shows the M+H peak at m/e 523 (positive ion mode) and the M-H at m/e 521 (negative ion mode).

Example 2. Preparation of Gly-D-Tyr-D-Lys(ITC-Bz-DTPA)-OH

0.053 g (0.1 mmol) of the product from step-1 is mixed with ITC-Bz-DTPA (81 mg of 80% DTPA content; 20% excess) in water-dioxane, and the pH is adjusted to 8.5. The solution is incubated for 2.5 h at 37°C (bath). More ITC-DTPA (41 mg) is added, and the pH is readjusted to 8.56. The solution is then incubated for 2 h at the same temperature. Preparative HPLC purification on reverse phase column using a gradient elution of water (0.1% TFA)/90% acetonitrile-water (0.1% TFA) furnishes 30 mg of (BOC)Gly-D-Tyr(O-tbut)-D-Lys(ITC-Bz-DTPA)-OH as a colorless solid. Analytical reverse phase HPLC shows a single peak with a retention time of 7.54 min. Mass spectrum analysis revealed a M+H peak at m/e 1063 (positive ion mode) and the M-H peak at m/e 1061 (negative ion mode). This material is then treated with a mixture of TFA/ CH_2Cl_2 /anisole for 1 h, and the BOC- and Tyr(O-tbut) protecting groups are cleaved off. The title conjugate is precipitated by adding the reaction mixture to ethyl ether. The HPLC retention time was 5.31 min. Mass spectrum analysis showed AN M+H peak at 907, and AN M-H at 906.

Example 3. Preparation of (MCC)Gly-D-Tyr-D-Lys(ITC-Bz-DTPA)-OH

0.025 g (0.0138 mmol) of the product from Example-2 is dissolved in 0.5 ml of 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 7.0. To this, 0.03 g of commercially available sulfo succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)-1-carboxylate (SMCC) is added and the pH is raised to 7.17. The clear solution is stirred for 1 h. Preparative HPLC on a preparative reverse phase column using the same gradient elution as in Example-1 yields 0.0054 g of the title conjugate [where MCC stands for the 4-N-maleimidomethyl)-1-carboxyl moiety]. The retention time of the purified material (analytical RP column) is 6.36 minutes. Electrospray mass spectrum analysis showed an M+H peak at m/e 1126 and an M-H peak at m/e 1124.

Example 4. Radioiodination of product from Example 3, conjugations to a DTT-reduced monoclonal antibody IgG [LL2], and to a DTT-reduced monoclonal antibody IgG [RS7]

Ten nanomoles of product of Example-3 is radioiodinated with 1.72 mCi of I-125-sodium iodide by an iodogen iodination method. The labeled substrate is transferred to a second vial, and treated with 60 nmol of 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, followed by reaction with 0.6 mg of an anti-lymphoma antibody [LL2] previously reduced with dithiothreitol to generate thiol groups by reduction of one or more interchain disulfide bonds of the antibody. After 1-2 h of reaction, the solution is made 5 mM in sodium tetrathionate, incubated for five minutes, and purified on a centrifuged size-exclusion column of SephadexTM 50/80 in 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 7. Based on the amount of activity placed on the column, a 37.4% recovery of radioactivity of antibody-bound material is obtained which was 95% pure as determined by size-exclusion chromatography via HPLC. The specific activity achieved in this procedure is 0.94 mCi/mg.

In a variation of this process, 10 nmol of the product of Example-3 is radioiodinated with 2.24 mCi of I-125 sodium iodide using chloramine T as oxidant for 1-2 minutes. Unused active iodine is quenched with 4-

hydroxyphenylacetic acid, diluted with potassium iodide and reacted with 0.5 mg of DTT-reduced LL2 for 15-40 minutes. The work up and chromatography is as described above. This yields 41%-43% overall yield with a final specific activity in the 1.98-2.09 mCi/mg range.

The product of Example-3 (10 nmol) is radioiodinated with 1.46 mCi of NaI (I-125) using iodogen as oxidant, and the radioiodinated material is conjugated to DTT-reduced RS7 (0.5 mg). An overall yield (after purification) of 29.3% at a final specific activity of 1.0 mCi/mg is obtained. Analysis of the purified material on analytical SEC HPLC shows >98% of radioactivity associated with the antibody.

Example 5. In vitro binding studies

The product of Example-4 is incubated with Raji cells (10^6 cells/ml in Dulbecco's double eagle medium) in a sterile incubator maintained at 37°C. After 2 h, the cells are pelleted by centrifugation, and the supernatant solution is discarded. The cells are washed three times with cold media. The washed cells are resuspended in fresh media and placed in an incubator. At various time points, a known volume of the cell suspension is removed, pelleted and the activity associated with the cell pellet is determined. The control experiment involves using the same antibody labeled directly by a chloramine T procedure (negative control) or the same antibody labeled with In-111 (by labeling the product of Example-3 with In-111 acetate, followed by coupling to DTT-reduced LL2 as a positive control). The product of Example-4 was found to be associated longer with the Raji cells by comparison with directly radioiodinated LL2. This retention parallels the retention of In-111 on Raji cells. [% initially bound cpm retained: For I-125 labeled LL2: 94.7% (2 h), 63.8 % (26 h), 51.1% (48 h) & 35.4% (120 h); for In-111 labeled LL2: 89.2% (2 h), 68.1 % (26 h), 49.8% (48 h) & 34.1% (120 h).

In a similar fashion, in vitro bindings, to Calu 3 non-small lung adenocarcinoma cell line, of RS7 radioiodinated with residualizing label of this invention (that is, the product of Example-3 radioiodinated and coupled to DTT-reduced RS7) and conventionally radioiodinated RS7 were compared. Data from this Example showed that the residualizing label exhibited distinctly prolonged retention compared with that of the conventional iodine label.

Example 6. Comparative biodistributions of lymphoma antibody LL2, labeled with residualizing I-125 label derived from product of Example-3 or with I-131 using conventional chloramine T method, in nude mice bearing Ramos human tumor xenografts.

Tumors were grown in 4-week old female nude mice using the Ramos tumor cell line. After two weeks tumors reach the size of about 0.1-0.2 gram. At this stage, groups of five mice were administered about 10 μ Ci each of the two iodine labels (I-125 residualizing & I-131 conventional), both contained in the same vial. The dual label gives the more precise comparisons since variations of antibody dose and tumor size do not exist. Animals are sacrificed at 1 day, 3 days, 5 days, 7 days and 10 days post-administration of the labeled antibody. Various organs including tumor are excised; the radioactivity associated with the organs are expressed as a percentage of injected dose per gram (% ID/g). Data obtained from this Example show prolonged retention and superior tumor:non-tumor ratios of accretion for residualizing I-125 label versus conventionally prepared (CT method) I-131 label.

Example 7. SCHEME IV Preparation of N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-N'-[2-(p-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-[p-isothiocyanatobenzyl]-ethylenediamine A and the corresponding maleimide B

4-Nitrophenylalanine is reduced with borane in THF. Reaction with two equivalents of tert-butylbromoacetate and anhydrous sodium carbonate in refluxing acetonitrile furnishes a dialkylated product in 67.9% yield after flash chromatographic purification. The 400-MHz proton NMR spectrum of this product is fully consistent with the structural assignment. The intermediate (0.1 g) is oxidized in high yield to aldehyde using DMSO/oxalyl chloride at -78°C followed by treatment with triethylamine, and the purified product is reacted with tyramine in presence of sodium cyanoborohydride in aqueous methanol. This tyramine-appended intermediate (70% overall yield) is characterized by M+H peak at m/e 544 (electrospray mass spectrum, positive ion mode). Catalytic hydrogenation of the nitro group to an aniline derivative (product is characterized by mass spectrum), followed by a 2-step reaction sequence (involving deprotection of carboxyl protecting groups using hydrochloric acid, and a subsequent reaction with thiophosgene in 3 M hydrochloric acid) gives the isothiocyanate derivative A, which in turn is converted to maleimide derivative B in two steps (reaction with ethylenediamine, followed by treatment with SMCC as described in Example-3).

Example 8. Radioiodinations of lymphoma antibody (LL2) using I-125-labeled A or I-125-labeled B (A & B of SCHEME IV)

Radioiodination of 10 nmol of A (Na^{125}I /iodogen) followed by quenching of unreacted radioiodine with 40 nmol of aqueous phenol, and subsequent reaction with 1.37 mg of LL2 at pH 8-8.2 for 3 h at 37°C gives an incorporation of 32.8%. Experiments are carried out using lesser amounts of the antibody to increase the specific activity. An incorporation of 23.7% at a specific activity of 1.1 mCi/mg, and 24.1% incorporation at a specific activity of 1.4 mCi/mg are obtained. The aggregate content was as low as 2%. Using B, and reduced

LL2 (reduction carried out as in Example-4), an incorporation of 28.4% at a specific activity of 0.95 mCi/mg is obtained, with negligible aggregation.

Example 9. Synthesis of a dimeric peptide

5 A dimeric peptide ("D-Dipep") having the composition [(MCC)-D-Ala-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-D-Lys-OH]₂-(DTPA) was synthesized on a solid phase by standard Fmoc chemistry as follows. Fmoc-D-lysine(Aloc) was attached to 2-chlorotrityl chloride resin, and the peptide chain was
10 elaborated with two successive D-tyrosines (O-but) followed by (BOC)-D-alanine. The Aloc group was removed using tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) and tributyltinhydride. The peptide was coupled to DTPA cyclic dianhydride. The peptide was cleaved from the
15 resin under mild acidic conditions, and the product was purified by preparative reverse phase HPLC. Cleavage of BOC- and Tyr(O-t but) protecting groups using TFA-CH₂Cl₂-anisole produced the peptide [D-Ala-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-D-Lys-OH]₂-(DTPA), which was further derivatized with
20 commercially available sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (sulfo-SMCC). Purification by preparative reverse phase HPLC yielded D-Dipep [{(MCC)-D-Ala-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-D-Lys-OH}₂-(DTPA)], where MCC is a 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxyl
25 moiety. All products in the synthetic sequence exhibited good purity (single peak on analytical reverse phase column) and were identified by electrospray mass spectrometry, which indicated correct molecular weights.

Example 10. Radiolabelling and coupling of dimeric peptide to monoclonal antibodies

30 Approximately 0.75 mM aqueous stock solution (pH ~ 5.6) of D-Dipep was prepared, aliquoted in several vials and stored frozen (-80°C). Radioiodination was performed using ~ 5 nmol of D-Dipep solution and chloramine-T as
35 oxidant. Briefly, Na¹²⁵I (~ 2 mCi) was buffered with 0.5 M PBS, pH 7.5, and then treated with D-Dipep solution (5

nmol) and 20 μ g chloramine-T. The mixture was incubated for 2 minutes, and then treated with piperidine. Excess reactive iodine was quenched with 5 mM 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, the solution was diluted with potassium iodide, and incubated for 30 seconds. Disulfide-reduced IgG (0.2 - 0.3 mg) was then added, and incubated for 20-25 minutes. The reaction mixture was finally made 5 mM in sodium tetrathionate, incubated for 5 minutes, and purified on a centrifuged-SEC column. Labeling results obtained with various monoclonal antibodies are set forth in the Table below.

Table: Labeling Data

Radioiodination of Dpep or D-Dipep with Na ¹²⁵ I / chloramine-T	Mab-SH	mCi of I- 125	Overall incorporation data for purified conj.	
			% Inc.	mCi/mg
Dpep	LL2-SH	2.24 mCi	43.9%	1.98
Dpep	LL2-SH	2.24 mCi	43.8%	2.03
Dpep	RS7-SH	2.18 mCi	39.6%	1.80
D-Dipep	LL2-SH	1.80 mCi	74.0%	4.51
D-Dipep	LL2-SH	2.58 mCi	86.3%	5.43
D-Dipep	RS7-SH	1.72 mCi	75.0%	5.05
D-Dipep	RS7-SH	2.27 mCi	86.9%	6.93
D-Dipep	RS7-SH	2.44 mCi	82.0%	6.67
D-Dipep	Immu-14-SH	2.41 mCi	85.7%	5.95

In vivo animal biodistribution studies: A series of animal experiments were carried out in Calu-3 nude mouse model of lung adenocarcinoma. This involved comparing animal biodistributions of I-125-DPep-RS7, I-131-RS7 (CT) conventional label, I-125-DLT-RS7 and In-111-Bz-DTPA-RS7. When blood dose is normalized to 1500

5 rads, the tumor dose of the RS7 antibody labeled via
radioiodinated Dpep was approximately 400% of that due
to conventional radioiodine label, 140% of that due to
Y-90-labeled RS7 (assuming In-111 mimics Y-90 tumor
dosimetry), and 70% of that due to RS7 labeled with
radioiodinated DLT. Normal organ uptake was similar for
the three residualizing labels tested. In an experiment
comparing lymphoma antibody (LL2) targeting of Ramos
tumor (nude mouse xenograft model), the antibody
10 labeled with radioiodinated D-Dipep was found to be 5.7
times better, in tumor dosimetry (normalized to 1500
rad of blood dose), than the conventionally iodinated
LL2.

Example 11. In vivo animal biodistribution studies
15 of I^{125} -D-Dipep labelled antibody

Biodistributions of I^{125} -labelled antibodies were
studied in a Calu-3 nude mouse model of lung
adenocarcinoma. Individual mice were administered I^{125} -
Dpep-RS7 conjugate, I^{131} -RS7 (CT) conventional label,
20 I^{125} -DLT-RS7 conjugate and In^{111} -Bz-DTPA-RS7 conjugate.
The data obtained were normalized to a blood dose of
1500 rads. The tumor deposition of radioactivity from
the RS7 antibody labelled with radio-iodinated Dpep was
approximately 400% of the deposition due to
25 conventional radio-iodine label. This deposition also
was 140% of that due to Y^{90} -labelled RS7 (assuming In^{111}
mimics Y^{90} tumor dosimetry), and 70% of that due to RS7
labelled with radio-iodinated DLT. Normal organ uptake
of iodine was similar for each of the residualizing
30 labels tested. Another experiment was conducted to
compare the targeting of lymphoma antibody (LL2)
against Ramos tumor (nude mouse xenograft model). The
data from this experiment indicated that antibody
labelled with radio-iodinated D-Dipep deposited 5.7
35 times more than conventionally iodinated LL2 (results
normalized to 1500 rad of blood dose).

Example 12. Preparation of dimelibiiitoltyramine

The title product is prepared using 2.23 g (6.55 mmol) of melibiose, 0.089 g (0.657 mmol) of tyramine and 0.169 g (2.63 mmol) of sodium cyanoborohydride in 5 ml of borate buffer pH 9 at 65°C for 18 h. The solution is acidified to pH 4.6, and purified on a 2.5 cm (o.d.) and 10 cm height column of Dowex 50-X2 cation exchange resin packed in 0.05 M ammonium acetate pH 4.6. Elution is with the same buffer, followed by a linear gradient of 1L of water and 1L of 1 M ammonium hydroxide at a flow rate of 2-3 ml/minute. Fractions of 4 ml each are collected. Assay of fractions by UV absorbance at 280 nm gave the elution profile. The elution profile contains a single peak. Accordingly, eluate fractions 60 through 70 are pooled, evaporated and lyophilized to obtain 0.98 g of a colorless solid comprising of the title product and an inorganic salt. The content of dimelibiiitoltyramine in an aqueous solution is determined using the absorbance value at 280 nm. The electrospray mass spectrum of the lyophilized material shows the correct M+H peak at m/e 790.

Example 13. Radioiodination of LL2 using I-125-DMT

In one experiment, 10 nmol of DMT is labeled with I-125 (iodogen method). The iodinated DMT is then oxidized with about 10 units of galactose oxidase at 30°C for 2.5 h. The oxidized ¹²⁵I-DMT is reacted with equimolar (10 nmol) of LL2 and 20 mM sodium cyanoborohydride at the same temperature for 18 h. Incorporation is 18.7%, which is reproducible (20.7% in a second run).

Example 14. In vitro binding of product of Example 13 to Raji cells

The experiment is carried out analogously to that described in Example-5, using directly radioiodinated antibody (by a chloramine-T procedure) as a control. The results revealed significant retention, on Raji

cells, of the product of Example-10 on Raji cells compared to that of the control over a 170 time period.

Example 15. SCHEME I: Reaction of thiolated antibody with a maleimide-containing hydrazide and then with oxidized carbohydrate

In the first step of this scheme, IgG disulfide bond(s) are reduced with dithiothreitol. Briefly, 0.55 ml of an internalizing anti-lymphoma antibody LL2 described by Pawlak-Byczkowska, et al., Cancer Research 49: 4568-77 (1989) is mixed with an equal volume of sodium phosphate buffer at pH 7.4, 0.11 ml of 0.5 M borate buffer pH 8.5 and 6 ul of 0.4 g/ml dithiothreitol in water. The reaction mixture is mixed vortex and incubated at room temperature for 30 minutes. The thiol reduced antibody is then purified by size-exclusion chromatography by passing the reduced protein solution through a SephadexTM 50/80 resin equilibrated in phosphate buffer at pH 7.0.

In the second step of this scheme, a hydrazide group is introduced into the LL2. Ten equivalents of hydrazide-maleimide M_2C_2H dissolved in dimethyl formamide are added to the prepared antibody solution for each SH group on the IgG. Incubation is continued at 37°C for two hours. To quench the reaction, a 50-fold molar excess of N-ethylmaleimide is added and incubation is continued for another 30 minutes at 37°C. The treated IgG is then purified by size-exclusion chromatography.

In the third step of this scheme, IgG is conjugated with dimelibiitol-^{125/131}I-tyramine. Dimelibiitol tyramine is first radioiodinated with radioactive sodium iodide using iodogen. The iodinated dimelibiitol tyramine is oxidized with galactose oxidase by one of the procedures summarized by Strobel et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 240: 635-45 (1985). The treated IgG is conjugated to the aldehyde group of

oxidized dimelibiotol tyramine at a 1:1 molar ratio in phosphate buffer at pH 7.7. After two hours, sodium cyanoborohydride is added to a final concentration of 20 mM and the reaction mixture is incubated for an additional one hour. The conjugate that contains dimelibiotol-^{125/131}I-tyramine is again purified by size-exclusion chromatography at pH 7.4.

Example 16. SCHEME I: Thiolation of antibody and subsequent coupling via a maleimide-containing hydrazide

In the first step of this scheme, at least one thiol group is introduced into a cell targeting protein by reaction with a thiolating reagent (1). The thiolating reagent is dissolved in dimethylformamide to a final dimethyl formamide concentration of 5% vol/vol. The thiol content of the prepared antibody is determined by Ellman's assay. The thiolated antibody is equilibrated in phosphate buffer at pH 7.5 and then allowed to react with a four- to ten-fold excess of the maleimide-hydrazide reagent M_2C_2H . After reaction between antibody and reagent MPBH, the conjugate is purified by size exclusion chromatography. The hydrazide-introduced antibody is then coupled to oxidized dimelibiotol-¹²³I-tyramine by following the procedures outlined in steps two and three of Example 15 above.

Example 17. SCHEME II: Introduction of a maleimide-containing hydrazide into oxidized carbohydrate followed by coupling to antibody

In this scheme oxidized dilactitol-¹²³I-tyramine is incubated with a two-fold excess of M_2C_2H in phosphate buffer between pH 6 and pH 7 for one hour. Then the thiolated antibody prepared as described above in Example 1 or Example 2 is added to the incubation mixture. After an additional 30 minutes of incubation at ambient temperature, iodoacetamide is added and

incubated for another 30 minutes to quench unreacted thiol. Sodium cyanoborohydride is added to a final concentration of 10 mM and allowed to incubate for one hour. Prepared antibody is purified from the final reaction mixture by size exclusion chromatography.

Example 18. SCHEME III: Cyanuric Dichloride Coupling of Antibody with Residualizing Label

In this scheme a substituted cyanuric dichloride is used to couple antibody to residualizing label. The cyanuric dichloride derivative is dissolved in dimethyl formamide or in dimethyl sulfoxide and then added to a water solution of dilactitol-¹²³I-tyramine.

In the case of coupling with a cyanuric dichloride analog, the cyanuric dichloride analog is first incubated with the residualizing label for 90 minutes at 37°C. After cooling, antibody solution in a phosphate buffer is added and the mixture is incubated for three hours at 37°C. The pH of the antibody buffer solution is adjusted so that the final reaction pH is between pH 7-8 when coupling to antibody. The final pH is between pH 6-7 for the case of coupling with thiolated antibody. The antibody is purified from other reactants by size exclusion chromatography.

For each of these examples, the conjugation efficiency is determined by measuring the amount of I-123 incorporated into protein and the amount of protein recovered. The degree of IgG aggregation is determined by molecular size analysis of prepared IgG using analytical size exclusion HPLC or polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulfate.

The optimum amounts of residualizing agent, antibody and other reagents in these reactions are determined by varying their molar ratios and measuring the specific activities, binding affinities and amounts of conjugate formed under each reaction condition.

From the foregoing descriptions, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention and, without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and
5 modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. An aminopolycarboxylate conjugate useful for radioiodinating a cell targeting protein, comprising an aminopolycarboxylate covalently linked to at least one optionally substituted iodinated phenyl derivative, each phenyl derivative being linked through a first linker, each phenyl derivative in turn being linked, through a second linker, to a cell targeting protein-binding functional group.
2. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein at least one said phenyl derivative comprises a D-tyrosine or tyramine residue.
3. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 2, wherein the at least one said D-tyrosine or tyramine residue is conjugated via its amino group to a carboxyl group of said aminopolycarboxylate.
4. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein at least one said phenyl derivative is substituted with at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of methoxy, hydroxy and iodine.
5. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein at least one said first linker comprises a methylene group and at least one said second linker comprises an epsilon-(4-p-thiourea) lysine.
6. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein at least one said cell targeting protein functional group is selected from the group consisting of an ester, thioisocyanate, isocyanate, halogenated methylene, maleimide and amine.

7. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein said aminopolycarboxylate is attached to at least one said first linker by a bond selected from the group consisting of a non-metabolizable amide bond and
5 a thiourea bond or a bond derived from bromo- or iodoacetamidobenzyl DTPA.

8. A radioiodinated aminopolycarboxylate conjugate comprising the aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein at least one said phenyl derivative
10 is further substituted with a radioactive iodine.

9. A radioiodinated cell targeting protein prepared by reacting the radioiodinated aminocarboxylate conjugate of claim 8 with a cell targeting protein having a complementary residue that
15 reacts with said cell targeting protein binding functional group.

10. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein said first linker, said optionally substituted phenyl residue, and said second linker
20 comprise a peptide that comprises an amino terminus, a carboxyl terminus formed from a D-lysine, and no contiguous L-amino acids between the D-tyrosine or tyramine and the carboxyl terminus.

11. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 9, wherein said peptide is coupled to said
25 aminopolycarboxylate via an ϵ -amino group of said D-lysine from said peptide and a carboxylic acid group from said aminopolycarboxylate.

12. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 9, wherein said peptide is coupled to said
30 aminopolycarboxylate via a carboxylic acid group of said D-lysine from said peptide and an amino group from said aminopolycarboxylate.

13. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 9, wherein said peptide contains 2-5 amino acids.

14. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 9, wherein said peptide comprises 5-40 amino acids.

5 15. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, wherein said aminopolycarboxylate is selected from the group consisting of nitrilotriacetic acid, ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid, diethylenetriamine-pentaacetic acid, triethylenetetraminehexaacetic acid,
10 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-N,N',N'',N'''-tetraacetic acid, 1,4,7-triazacyclononane-N,N',N''-triacetic acid and carboxyl or backbone-substituted derivatives thereof.

15 16. A stable oxidized disaccharide adduct useful for radioiodinating a cell targeting protein, comprising:

- 20 (a) an oxidized disaccharide that comprises galactose and at least one carbonyl group; and
 (b) a D-tyrosine or tyramine.

17. The stable oxidized disaccharide adduct of claim 16 further comprising a radioiodine atom covalently bound to the D-tyrosine or tyramine.

25 18. The stable oxidized disaccharide adduct of claim 17, wherein said disaccharide is selected from the group consisting of dimelibiiitoltyramine, melibiitoltyramine, melibiitol-(D)-tyrosine and dimelibiiitol-(D)-tyrosine.

30 19. The stable oxidized disaccharide adduct of claim 18, further comprising a protein binding moiety comprising a functional group selected from the group consisting of an aldehyde, an amine, an isothiocyanate,

an N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, an imidate ester, a maleimide, a bromoacetamide and an iodoacetamide.

20. The stable oxidized disaccharide adduct of claim 19, further comprising a monosubstituted cyanuric
5 monochloride.

21. The stable oxidized disaccharide adduct of claim 20, wherein said cyanuric monochloride is monosubstituted with a maleimide.

22. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim
10 1, which comprises a monomeric peptide of the composition [(MCC)-D-Ala-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-D-Lys-OH]-(DTPA).

23. The aminopolycarboxylate conjugate of claim 1, which comprises a dimeric peptide of the composition [(MCC)-D-Ala-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-D-Lys-OH]₂-(DTPA).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/23711

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61K51/04 A61K51/08 A61K51/10 G01N33/60

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	GB 2 109 407 A (HYBRITECH INCORPORATED) 2 June 1983 see abstract; claims ---	1-15
A	STEIN, R. ET AL.: "Effects of Radiolabeling Monoclonal Antibodies with a Residualizing Iodine Radiolabel on the Accretion of Radioisotope in Tumors" CANCER RESEARCH, vol. 55, no. 14, July 1995, pages 3132-3139, XP002900078 cited in the application see abstract --- -/-	16-21



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Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 May 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

19. 10. 98

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/23711

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Information on patent family members

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In diesem Anhang sind die Mitglieder der Patentfamilien der im obgenannten internationalen Recherchenbericht angeführten Patentedokumente angegeben. Diese Angaben dienen nur zur Orientierung und erfolgen ohne Gewähr.

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